

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

W Carlton

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1801.

[No. 269.

Sales by Auction.

On THURSDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Jamaica Rum in hds.

2nd barrels,

Antigua do. in do. do.

Sugar in barrels,

Almonds in barrels,

Starch in boxes,

Soap in do.

Raisins in do. &c. &c.

Also,

A quantity of DRY GOODS,

-Confisiting of-

Broadcloths, swansdowns, rose
blankets, bessians, Irish linens, calicoes,
tambor'd shawls, black Persian, worsted
and silk hose, Barcelona handkerchiefs,
kerseymeres, forrest cloths, durants, brown
mills, fine Holland linea, cambricks, hand-
kerchiefs, muskens, silk shawls, tapes,
bobbins, &c.

Henry & Thos. Moore,
Oct. 21. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Teneriffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hds and bls.

Molasses in hds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,
handsomely afforted;

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

Cotton in bales--on a credit.

Also,

A varitey of DRY GOODS,
-AMONG WHICH ARE-

Broad and narrow Cloths,
Flannels and Planes,
Carpets and Carpeting.
Irish and German Linens,
Worsted and cotton Stockings,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
A variety of Mullin and Muslin Hand-
kerchiefs and Shawls,
Table Cloths, Hats,
Boots and Shoes,
Hardware, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Oct. 16. Vendue-Master.

HUGH SMITH

HAS IMPORTED
In the Eliza from Liverpool, a large and
general affortment of
Earthen Ware & Glafs,

Which is now opened and offered for sale,
as usual, on moderate terms.

Likewise—a number of

CRATES ASSORTED,
for country merchants.

A variety of table services & crates
suitable for private families;

Together with

50 boxes short Pipes.

Oct. 9. co1st

1000 lbs. fine Russian Glue,
5 pipes 4th proof Cogniac brandy,
35 puncheons 2, 3 and 4th proof St.

Croix rum,

30 qr. casks FF and battle gunpow-
der,

3 tons patent shot,

Albany Chocolate, No. 1,

20 qr. chests fresh teas,

1 hhd. roll brimstone,

And a few tierces Wine Vinegar, of a
very superior quality, for sale by

R. B. Jamesson.

Sept. 11.

co4w

For LONDON,
The fast sailing SHIP
 F A M E,
Richard Law, Master;
270 tons burthen, with handsome accom-
modations, now lying at George-Town,
and will sail on the 20th inst.—For
freight or passage apply to the subscriber
at Alexandria, or to the captain on board.

Grove Wright.

Oct. 3. eo

Alexandria and Norfolk
P A C K E T.

THE subscriber informs his friends and
the public in general, that he has just ar-
rived from Newport, R. Island, where
he purchased and has brought here,

The new, fast sailing Sloop
 H O P E,

with excellent accommoda-
tions for passengers: he

intends to run her between this place and
Norfolk as a constant packet, and will
spare no pains to furnish her with the best
provisions and stores that can be had, in
plenty, and to give general satisfaction to
those who may honor him with their fa-
vor. Passengers may take their places at
Mr. Gadby's, Mr. Heiskell's, or Mr.
Davidson's taverns. The packet will
sail this day week.

ABEL WILLIS.

Who has for sale,

Excellent mackerel, sounds and tongues,
fresh lemons, China oranges, double Gloucester
cheese, R. Island do. with a vari-
ety of othe

GROCERIES, FRUITS, &c.
Sept. 23. d

FOR CHARTER,
The fast sailing SCHOONER
 MISSISSIPPI,
JOHN GUTHRIE,
MASTER;

Burthen about 850 barrels. Apply to
Wm. I. HALL.

Who has for sale,
Turk's Island Salt,
Merchants' Wharf, Sept. 21. d

For Charter to Liverpool,

The British ship
 C H R I S T I A N,

About 210 tons burthen—
now lying in the Rappahan-
nock, and will proceed to this river for a
cargo if required. The terms will be rea-
sonable if application is immediately made
to

WILLIAM HODGSON.
October 5. d

JOHN G. LADD

HAS FOR SALE,

Coarse and fine salt,
Russia sheeting and Duck,
West India and N. E. rum,
Molasses, Sugar and Coffee,

Hyfon, hyfonskin, } Teas of the best qua-
Souchon and bohea } lity,

A few casks Madeira wine,
Do. bls. beef,

Mould and dipt candles,
7 by 9 window glafs,

Soap, cheese and chad,
Men and women's shoes,

Writing and wrapping paper,
Cotton and wool in bags,

1 box linen checks,
1 do. playing cards,

1 do. Dutch quills,
Sewing twine,

A few crates and boxes glafs ware,
Pepper, nutmegs, allspice, allum,

Plaster of Paris, &c. &c.

Oct. 14. d

For Sale,

A likely NEGRO MAN, about 28
years of age, well calculated for an Ostler
or a Gardner. For particulars enquire of
the Printers.

Oct. 5. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust
made by Charles Love to the subscriber,
to secure the payment of a debt due to
the President, Directors and Company of
the Bank of Alexandria, will be sold
to the highest bidder, for ready money,
on Saturday, the 24th day of October
next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

The three story

BKICK HOUSE & LOT,

Situate upon the north side of Prince
street and east side of Washington street,
and bounded as followeth, viz.

"Beginning at the intersection of said
street, and running thence northwardly
with Washington street and binding there-
with 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, thence
eastwardly with the line of the alley and
parallel to Prince street 63 feet, thence
southwardly with a line parallel to Wash-
ington street 24 feet, thence westwardly
with a line parallel to Prince street 37
feet, thence southwardly with a line pa-
rallel to Washington street 76 feet to
Prince street, thence westwardly with that
street and binding therewith to the begin-
ning, being 26 feet."

Subject to a ground rent of 43 dollars
per annum.

By order of Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Sept. 28. d Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the premises, the 12th day of Novem-
ber, on a credit of 12 months, purchaser
giving bond, with approved security,

The remainder of the JACKS
and JENNETTS on the estate of the late
General Washington, deceased, together
with fifty head of young CATTLE, and
about one hundred SHEEP, amongst these
cattle butchers may be supplied with some
excellent beef and mutton.

Also,

Will be offered for sale, on the same
terms, two beautiful three year old FIL-
LIES; pedigrees of which will be shown
on the day of sale.

THE EXECUTORS.

Mount-Vernon, Oct. 8. dds

FALL GOODS.

Wanted to Purchase, or Hire,

A smart, active NEGRO BOY, be-
tween 16 and 20 years of age. Enquire
of the Printers.

Oct. 19.

Public Notice.

In consequence of the declining
state of my health, I intend leaving
this country for a few months, to try the
benefit of the air of Cape-Francois—All
persons having business with me, will please
apply to my wife, who is duly authorized
to transact my business in my absence.

John Lemoine.

Oct. 19. d35

FALL GOODS.

Robert T. Hooe and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED,
Per ship Orion from Liverpool, and ship
Reserve from London,

D R Y G O O D S,
suitable to the approaching season, which
will be sold on reasonable terms by the
piece or package only.

They have likewise for Sale,

A quantity of German linens,
Hardware from Birmingham,
Earthen ware in crates,
Brown sugar in hds. and lbs.
Coffee in bags.

Sept. 14. d

FALL GOODS.

BENNETT & WATTS
HAVE RECEIVED,
By the Reserve from London, and Orion
from Liverpool,

An extensive Assortment of Fall
and Winter Goods,
which they offer for sale by the package
or piece on the usual terms.—The fol-
lowing form a part of said assortment,
viz.

Nails, shot, pewter, fig-
blue, German steel, FF and battle gun-
powder, 26 bales best twisted facking,
Brussels and Scotch carpeting and carpets,
stair case carpeting, &c. &c.

Sept. 12. d

FALL GOODS.

4-4 IRISH LINENS,
laid in very low, for approved notes at
four months. Also, on board the British
brig Thomas,

8000 bushels Liverpool Salt.
J. PATTON & J. DYKES.

Oct. 19. d35

FALL GOODS.

William Oxley and Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and Al-
igator from Liverpool,

Part of their Fall Goods,
which will be sold very low for cash or
approved notes, and a liberal credit will
be given to their punctual customers.

Oct. 5. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & Co.
HAVE IMPORTED,
In the Reserve from London, and the Al-
igator from Liverpool,

A large and general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Which are opening for sale on the usual
terms.

They have also on hand,
A large quantity of ISLE OF MAY
and TURKS ISLAND

S A L T,
suitable for the Western country, and
three bushel Sacks.

Oct. 5. d

The Subscriber will
take a young man of good character

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND PALLADIUM.

To arrest the fleeting images, that fill
The mirror of the mind, and hold them fast,
And force them fit, till he has pencil'd off
A faithful likeness of the form he views.

COPPER.

DESCRIPTION is said, by an able rhetorician, to be the test of a poet's powers. If he looks abroad with an eye which marks distinctly what is minute, and kindles into phrenzy with what is vast, his page will be impressed with characters of light and life. When describing scenes merely beautiful, he shews his superiority, by his choice of circumstances. He is always faithful and true to nature, because his impressions are immediate; and tho' his eye ranges over the same objects, which others have viewed before him, he never presents the same picture. He gives them interest and novelty, by grouping them differently, or by presenting them under a different aspect. Every object in nature is associated with a great variety of circumstances, and by varying the choice of these, diversity and novelty are produced. Hence the reason, why the great masters, when describing similar scenes, are various, yet faithful, original and yet natural.

Ordinary writers rarely blunder into novelty in their descriptions. They select epithets, which were once appropriate and beautiful, but are no longer so from their too frequent use. They have all the materials of the best writers, but make no new combinations. Enamelled meads, purling streams, melodious songsters, &c. &c. &c. have long since become stale and insipid. In the hands of such writers, nature does not look charmingly in rhyme, streams do not twinkle sweetly, nor is there any music in the warblings of the blackbird.

The beauty of description depends very much upon its particularity. A tedious minuteness, which drags one thro' every circumstance, is not here intended; but a single glance will often give a more lively and distinct impression than long labored accuracy. An example will illustrate this:

Now reigns,
Full orb'd, the moon, and with more pleasing
light,
Shadowy lets off the face of things.

There never was a more accurate or beautiful description of a moon-light evening. It is brief, but picturesque.—The emotions excited are those of pleasure and wonder. The curtain rises and discloses a scene diversified and in the highest degree charming. It is one of those magical touches, which mark the writings of the great English poets.

Under an oak, whose boughs were moss'd with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity,
A wretched ragged man, o'er grown with hair
Lay sleeping on his back; about his neck
A green and gilded snake had wreathed itself,
Who, with her head, nimble in threats approach'd
The opening of his mouth, but suddenly
Seeing Orlando, it unlinked itself,
And with indented glides did slip away
Into a bush; under which bush's shade
A lioness, with udders all drawn dry,
Lay couching, head on ground, with cat-like
watch, &c.

Here the description is minute, but lively and impressive. The images are all clearly defined and fairly brought into view. The distinct enumeration of circumstances heightens the horror of the picture and in dramatic writing, is often introduced with great effect.

Sublime descriptions are aided by obscurity and indistinctness of conception. Things undefined and unknown, when left to the imagination of the reader, are magnified or dreaded in a tenfold proportion. We have an instance of this in a known passage of the book of Job:

"Then a spirit passed before my face: The hair of my flesh stood up; It stood still, but I could not discern the form thereof: An image was before mine eyes, &c. &c."

Milton's description of Death will afford another illustration:

The other shape,
if shape it might be called that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint or limb,
Or substance might be called, that shadow seem'd,
For each seemed either black it stood as Night,
Fierce as ten Furies, terrible as Hell,
And shook a dreadful dart; what seem'd his head
The likeness of a kingly crown had on.

STATE PAPER.

Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between Sweden and Russia, at St. Petersburg, on the fifth (13th) of March, and ratified at Leningrad on the 11th of April, and at St.

Petersburg on the 30th of May (1st June) of the present year.

Art. I. There shall be a durable peace and true friendship between the two realms and their subjects shall mutually assist each other, particularly in transactions of commerce and navigation.—II. III. The Swedes shall enjoy full liberty of commerce in Russia, and the Russians in Sweden, and similar protection with the subjects of the two countries; but they shall not deal in goods the importation and exportation of which are prohibited.—IV. In order to obviate any inconveniences that might arise from an undesignated extension of this liberty of commerce, both parties have agreed to limit it to all the ports of the two states, without distinction; and, as to the commerce in the country, to certain places on the frontiers of the Russian and Swedish parts of Finland. In these frontier places, the subjects of the two powers, without going farther into the country, may carry on a wholesale, but not retail, trade, and traffic with such merchants as arrive there from remote districts. Travelling merchants and hawkers of both nations shall not be suffered, but considered as smugglers.—V. VII. The subjects of both powers shall pay the same imposts on importation and exportation duties on goods, and in the same coin, as the natives of the country to which they trade. They shall likewise enjoy all legal protection, the free exercise of their religion, and the right of leaving the country with their property.—VIII. The merchants of both nations may keep their books in what language they please, and never shall he forced to produce them, excepting in law suits, and then only such extracts as are absolutely necessary for clearing up the point contested.—IX. X. In case of bankruptcy or differences, the subjects of either power shall be treated agreeably to the laws of the country in which they then reside. If the subject of one power dies in the country of the other, without heirs, his property shall, within the space of five years belong to the Government of the country in which he died, if, after a proclamation inserted in the newspapers three times, no heir should apply.—XI. XIII. The respective Consuls General and Consuls shall be under the particular protection of the laws, and enjoy the same rights and liberties as those of the most favoured nations. Sailors who have deserted shall be delivered up by both parties, even in foreign ports. Merchant vessels shall, on no account, take passengers without passports, or goods without proper certificates. With respect to contraband, and the punishment of persons importing it, the laws of the two countries shall decide.—XIV. Swedish alum, salt herrings, and salt, imported from Sweden into Russia (Petersburg excepted), shall pay only one half of the duties mentioned in the regulations of the customs, and smoked herrings only one third.—XV. All the produce of Swedish Finland, even wood, may be imported into Russia. Finland (which hath hitherto not been the case) free from all duties: and the wood from Swedish Finland may be exported from Viborg and Fridricksham.—XVI. Hemp, linen, and tallow, imported into Sweden from Russia, shall only pay one half, and linseed two thirds of the duties hitherto paid. The Russians shall remain in possession of their store-houses at Stockholm; the limits of which are to be enlarged.—XVII. XIX. Contain regulations for preventing Russians and Swedes from navigating foreign ships and goods as their own.—XX. XXI. Not more than four ships of war of one power shall enter the fortified ports of the other at one time, if special permission has not been granted for a greater number. Ships of war, as well as merchant vessels, that have suffered by storms and other accidents, may be repaired in the ports of the other power.—XXII. XXIII. If ships of war of the two powers, the commanders of which are of the same rank, meet at sea, no saluting shall take place; the commander of the inferior rank, however, shall salute the commander of the higher rank, who shall return the salute, shot for shot. Ships that have stranded, shall receive all possible assistance.—XXIV. If one of the contracting parties happen to be at war with other states, the subjects of the other party shall not, on that account, be prevented from continuing their commerce and navigation with those states, on condition that they do not supply these states with contraband. Convinced of the principles laid down in the Convention concluded at St. Petersburg, on the 16th of December, last

year, for the general good of trading nations, the two Crowns declare that they make it the inevitable rule of their conduct. They further declare, that they acknowledge the following principles:

1st. That neutral ships may freely sail for the ports and coasts of the belligerent powers. 2d. That, with exception of warlike contraband, the goods of subjects of the belligerent powers in neutral bottoms are free. 3d. That such ports only are to be considered as blockaded, where, from the proximity of ships of war, there shall actually be danger in entering. 4th. That neutral vessels can be detained only on just grounds, and evident facts. 5th. That no convoy shall be searched, when the commander of the ship of war convoying them declares that there is no contraband on board.—XXV. XXVII. In time of war, one power may shut its ports against the privateers and prizes of the other that is engaged in war. The following articles only are declared to be contraband, viz. guns, mortars, firelocks, pistols, bombs, grenades, balls, musquets, flints, matches, powder, saltpetre, sulphur, cutlasses, pikes, swords, sword-belts, cartridge-boxes, fowling-pieces, and bridles. All other goods in neutral bottoms are to be considered as neutral property.—XXVIII. The power engaged in war shall grant leave to fitting out privateers to such of its subjects only as reside in the country, and are able to find security for the damage they may do to neutral vessels.—XXIX. If either of the two powers be at war with another state, its ships of war and privateers shall be allowed to search such merchant ships of the other power as are not under convoy; but only two or three men shall be sent on board to investigate the legality and neutrality of the cargo.—XXX. If any such ship should have contraband on board, that only, and nothing else, shall be taken and confiscated.—XXXII. XXXIII. If one of the powers is carrying on war, the subjects of the other shall enjoy in the country of such power, all liberty and security as before, and its men and ships shall not be employed in military services. In cases of bankruptcy of the subjects of either country, trustees of the estate shall be appointed.—XXXIV. If a war should break out between the two powers, the space of a twelvemonth, from the date of a declaration of war, shall be allowed to their respective trading subjects, for withdrawing their property from the other.—XXXV. XXXVI. This treaty is concluded for 12 years, and signed by

Count Stednick. Prince Kurazin.
Count Von Der Pahlen. Prince Gagarin.

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, October 12.

Capt. Devereux, on his homeward passage from Batavia, May 24th, 50 leagues S. W. by S. of Java Head, spoke the ship Merry Quaker, upwards of 7 months from Boston, bound to Batavia—happily all well on board—capt. D. failed from Batavia May 16, 1801, in company with the ship Baccus, of Baltimore, captain Dethong—left there, brig Apollo, of Boston, to sail next day, and a schr. belonging to Boston, capt. Campton, to fail in about ten days. Arrived at Batavia the day before captain D. failed, capt. Waters, in a ship from Philadelphia. August 14, in sight of St. Helena, was boarded by a British sloop of war, the commander of which informed us that the English had taken the Danish settlements in India.

Capt. Thomas Stevens, arrived at Marblehead, 8th October from Comenau, left there, Sept. 1st, capt. Smith, in a brig belonging to Newburyport, to sail for Laguira in 3 or 4 days; schr. Ruth, coffin of Boston; brig —, Prefont, and schr. —, Neil, supercargo, both belonging to Portsmouth, N. H. The brig Maria, Hampton, of Philadelphia, failed from Comenau for Laguira Aug. 29.

Vessel spoken. August 29, lat. 45, l. 30, schr. President, from Marblehead for Bordeaux.

NEW-YORK, October 17.

Arrived, ship Joseph, Delano, Amsterdam; Friendship, Swann, Cape de Verds, via New-Bedford; brig Francis Nixon, Thompson, Havanna.

Cleared, brig Flora, Thomas, Sligo; schr. Blazing Star, Wright, St. Thomas; Resource, Baily, Aux Cayes.

The British sloop Jane, Tupper, has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.—British schr. Elizabeth and Mary, Alwood, has arrived at N. London.

Arrived since our last,
Ship Joseph of N. Bedford, Paul Dela-

no, from Amsterdam, sailed in company with brig Hunter, Middle, for N. York, and brig Sally, Griffin, for Philadelphia.

At 11 A.M. in sight of the land, was brought to by the British sloop of war Squirrel, capt. Blanch; who (as capt. Delano) ordered me and my passengers with my papers and letter-bag, on board the Squirrel, which was complied with; and, after detaining us about two hours, a cutter brig arrived with some orders that pleased capt. Blanch, and he dismissed us without examination. We proceeded on our way until the 23d, the two brigs our failing us and rather keeping the land aboard, when at 6 P.M. they were bro't to by an English cutter sloop, who had them in possession till dark, at which time we lost sight of them, when they appeared to be standing in for the land. Left in the Texel Roads, ship Success, Jenkins, to sail in 2 days for Newburyport. At the New Diep, ship —, Tillinghast, in 8 days for Philadelphia. At Pampus, ship Atlantic, Clark, in 10, and brig Enterprise, in 3 days for Philadelphia. At Amsterdam, ship Oris, Coffin, in 12 days for New-York; ship Cygnet, Bray, 12 do. do. ship Friendship, Shearman, in 10 days for New-York and Newport; brig —, March, in 12 days for Boston. August 31, in lat. 46, 25, N. long. 21, 10, W. spoke schr. Adventure, Lillibrige, of Philadelphia, from Guadalupe, bound to London. Sep. 3, in lat. 47, 47, N. long. 24, 10, spoke ship Penelope, of New-York, from Baltimore, bound to Amsterdam. 15th, in lat. 47, long. 41, took English ship Trio, Douglass, from New-York. 26th, spoke schr. Louisa, Whitehead, from Philadelphia to St. Sebastian. October 11th, in lat. 40, 30, long. 69, 50, spoke brig Minerva, Lambert, from Philadelphia, bound to Bristol; had sprung a leak, and bore away for Halifax.

The ship Friendship, Swan, on the 29th Sep. spoke brig Two Friends, on the Banks of Newfoundland, from Norfolk, bound to Newry; the captain of which informed that he had fallen in with a brig bottom upwards, supposed to have been at sea a long time, as her bottom was full of barnacles. Oct. 1st, spoke ship Jane, Gardiner, bound from Salem to Dublin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

In the Circuit Court this day, a motion was made for a rule to shew cause on Monday morning next, why an attachment for contempt should not issue against W. Duane, Editor of the Aurora—The rule was granted.

The publication upon which the above motion was grounded, we understand appeared in the Aurora of the 29th ult.

Arrived, ship Neptune, Dandlet, Bordeaux; Defiance, of Baltimore, Smith, Vera Cruz; Brutus, Bunce, Bristol; brig Union, Gage, Boston; Eliza Myers, Vredenburg, Bordeaux; Ruby, Anderson, Martinique; schr. Virginia, Watson, Charleton; Nancy, Drummond, Havanna; Happy Return, Colter, Havanna; sloop Harmony, Ellwood, Alexandria.

Cleared, ships Aurora, Thompson, Teriffe; Thomas, Coffin, New-Orleans; Rebecca, M'Ever, Amsterdam; brig Christiana and Andrew, Gardner, Teriffe; schr. Three Sisters, Koch, Halifax; Eliza Ann, Holmes, New-York.

The Eliza Myers, Vredenburg, sailed from Bourdeaux the 27th of August, in co. with the ship Neptune, Dandlet, of and for Philadelphia. Oct. 6, in lat. 38, 41, N. long. 68, spoke the ship Severn, of and from Charleton to Liverpool, out 20 days.

Lst at Bourdeaux, the following American vessels:

Ships Swift Packet, Whelan, of Philadelphia; Carlisle, Gibon, Baltimore; Virginia, Cooper, Virginia; brig Julia, Holt, Philadelphia; Friendship, via New-Bedford; brig Francis Nixon, Thompson, Havanna.

Cleared, brig Flora, Thomas, Sligo; schr. Blazing Star, Wright, St. Thomas; Resource, Baily, Aux Cayes.

The British sloop Jane, Tupper, has arrived at Kingston, Jamaica.—British schr. Elizabeth and Mary, Alwood, has arrived at N. London.

Arrived since our last,
Ship Joseph of N. Bedford, Paul Dela-

no, from Philadelphia, sailed in company with brig Sally, Griffin, for Philadelphia.

Brig —, Philadelphia, do. schr. —, do. do. do.

Capt. Israel, —, vanna, or

next day.

Brig —, York, is

rantine.

Sch'r —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Capt. —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

5th Sept., —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

do. Black —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Capt. —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

At K —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

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Carolina, Jones, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Parsons, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Saunders, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

York, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

At Po —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Stevenson, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

Butler, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

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Garnes, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

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capt. —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

We —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

The Amia —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

New-Yo —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

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FRO —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —,

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us old —, —, —, —, —, —

from Philadelphia. The following vessels failed before the Nancy:

Brig Tryphena, Arnold, of and for Philadelphia, in 4 days; Hope, Hayes, do. Ch'r Edward and Edmund, do. in 2 do. Phoebe, do. in 2 do.

Capt. D. tell in with the ch'r Brutus, Israel, of and for Philadelphia, from Hava-nna, on the 30th September, parted co. next day.

Brig Thomas, Hope, 8 days from New-York, is at the Lazaretto performing quarantine.

Sch'r Arisides, Clasby, from hence arrived at Kingston in 12 days.

Captain Bunce, sailed from Bristol the 6th Sept. in co. with Brutus, Bunker, and Black River, Burger, for New-York, was to sail same day.

Capt. Hunt, in the Clarissa, from King-ston, Sept. 14, in sight of Cape Antonia, spoke the brig Patsey, from Jamaica for Charleston. 22d, in sight of the Dolphin's Head, was brought to by the British ship Carnatic, treated politely, and permitted to proceed.

At Kingston, Sept. 7.—Ships Jane, Odlin, and Surprise, Strong, Philadelphia, Ocean, Harris, Actres, Lynch, and S. Carolina, of New-York; brigs Fame, Jones, Philadelphia; William, Thompson, N. York; Catharine, of Alexandria; Eliza, Ober, Adventure, —, and Mathias, Johnson, Norfolk; Sarah, Parsons, Newburyport; schooners John, Saunders, Salem; John, Abrams, New-York, and several others, names unknown.

At Port-Republican. Sept. 9.—Venus, Stevenson, Philadelphia; Little John Butler, Lord, Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE, Octoher 19.

Arrived, schr. Amiable Alert, captain Barnes, from Jamaica. Left there, a ship belonging to Baltimore. The ship Fox, capt. Welsh, of New-York, sailed with the Amiable Alert; parted on the 6th of October, in a gale of wind. Spoke the schooner Hope, captain Firquhere, of New-York, from Jamaica, bound to Halifax.

FROM THE FARMER'S MUSEUM.

LIBERTY, LIBERTY has now become the text of every scene of disorder, and the watchword of mobs and rioters. The green striping of an apprentice struts up and puffs out the words liberty and equality in the face of his master; the old Beldame hears of Liberty, Rights of Woman, and Mary Woolstonecraft, and sets up for a Bawd; it is whispered about among our once industrious farmers and mechanics, and they turn politicians and speculators; it is bandied about among the candidates for Newgate and the gallows, and from counterfeiters, robbers, traitors and foreign renegadoes, they set up for new-light preachers, councilors to the executive, foreign ministers, secretaries and editors of Auroras and Republican Watch-Towers.

I do not now speak of that old fashioned spirit liberty, which animated some of us old men in '76 to what we then thought laudable resolves, which assisted us in '88, and I must be so foolish as to hope that it yet continues in fashion with some even at this period, A. D. 1801; when according to my vulgar opinion not even a third of mankind keeps themselves cool and rational; another third with the arts and temptations of Satan, are leading the rest by their noses, a tame, simple, credulous pack of Asses, over bogs and mountains, to catch an unmeaning, Jack with a lantern kind of thing, which they have christened Liberty Equality, Rights of man. But this newfangled modern thing called Liberty is very unlike old '76 liberty, my considerate reader. This first is merely the invention of some young men, conjured up in a foreign land, and sent to us fresh dressed, perfumed, frizzled, powdered, rouged, &c. from the barber-shop of Talleyrand and Co. first imported to our country by citizen Genet, brought into fashion by many notorious characters, and now universally used and approved by citizens Lyon, Cuffy, Duane, J. Graham, L. L. D. and all citizens and doctors of the same description.

Many years have elapsed since this new spirit of liberty first appeared in our cities and populous towns, at their elections and caucuses; but lately it has made a tour through our country towns and scattered around its spurious offspring. In the heretofore peaceable village, where I have many years resided, it has lately made some bold attempts at those only, supports of order, our civil and religious instituti-

ons. Here this child of sedition, this boasted liberty appears in a very unquestionable shape.

In that of young men assembling in nocturnal clubs and robbing our melon yards and hen-roosts; in that of a justice of the Peace, whose tender conscience being wounded at the sentiments of our liberal divine, has absented himself these six month past from public worship on the Lord's day, and as the least of two evils takes the liberty of staying at home, turns over his ledger, and settles with his tenants; in that of a husband who, it is reported often mistakes the daughter of his neighbor for his own wife; in that of a mob collected to supply a deficiency in our Statutes and with legislative, executive and judiciary powers, beginning the great work of reformation.

This is but the first scene of the first act. The next will undoubtedly be, these lords of spirit who served apprenticeship in our gardens and orchards, next plundering our houses and shops; the same Justice ridiculing the sabbath day and declaring religion a jest; the same mob with the words "Liberty and Equality" in their mouths, reducing the possessions of the farmer and mechanic, the fruits of their industry, to an equality with their own, and with fire and sword waging war against order and peace... And if a cool, considerate mind will but take the trouble to calculate according to the useful Tragedy ratio, he certainly may expect a very bloody catastrophe.

I shall consider it my duty to observe the ebb and flow of this tempestuous element, called Liberty, as it affects my native village, and particularly at our next March meeting election; and here I warn all my good townsmen to keep themselves cool on this day from all busy-bodies and meddlers, and above all, to beware of Bar Rooms.

OTHELLO.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

TO PRINTERS.

IT seems as if newspaper wares were made to suit a market as much as any other. The starers, and wonderers, and gapers, engross a very large share of the attention of all the sons of the type. Extraordinary events multiply upon us surprisingly. Gazettes, it is seriously to be feared, will not long allow room to any thing that is not loathsome or shocking. A newspaper is pronounced to be very lean and destitute of matter, if it contains no accounts of murders, suicides, prodigies or monstrous births. Some of these tales excite horror, and others disgust, yet the fashion reigns like a tyrant to relish wonders, and almost to relish nothing else. Is this a reasonable taste, or is it monstrous and worthy of ridicule? Is the history of Newgate the only one worth reading? Are oddities only to be hunted? Pray tell us, men of ink, that if our free presses are to diffuse information, and that we, the poor ignorant people, can get it no other way than by newspapers, what knowledge we are to glean from the blundering lies, or the tiresome truths about thunder storms, that strange to tell, kill oxen or burn barns, and cats that bring two headed kittens, and fowls that eat their own pigs? The crowing of a hen is supposed to forebode cuckoldom, and the ticking of a little bug in the wall threatens yellow fever. It seems really as if our newspapers were busy to spread superstition. Omens, and dreams, and prodigies, are recorded, as if they were worth minding. One would think our gazettes were intended for Roman readers, who were fully enough to make account of such things. We ridicule the papists for their credulity, yet, it all the triumph of our papers is believed, we have little right to laugh at any set of people on earth; and if it is not believed, why is it printed?

Surely, extraordinary events have not the best title to our studious attention. To study nature or man, we ought to know things that are in the ordinary course not the unaccountable things that happen out of it.

This country is said to measure seven hundred millions of acres, and is inhabited by almost six millions of people. Who can doubt, then, that a great many crimes will be committed, and a great many strange things will happen every seven years. There will be thunder showers that will split tough white oak trees, and hail storms that will cost some farmers the full amount of twenty shillings to mend their glass windows—there will be taverns and boxing matches, and elections, and

gorging, and drinking, and love, and murder, and running in debt, and running away, and suicide. Now, if a man ~~suspenses~~ or ten or twenty dozen of these amusing events will happen in a single year, is he not just as wise as another man who reads fifty columns of amazing particulars, and of course ~~knows~~ that they have happened? This state has almost one hundred thousand dwelling houses. It would be strange if all of them should escape fire for twelve months. Yet it is very profitable for a man to become a deep student of all the accidents by which they are consumed? He should take good care of his chimney corner, and put a tender before the back log before he goes to bed. Having done this, he may let his aunt or grandmother read by day or meditate by night, the terrible newspaper articles of fires—How a maid dropped a sleep reading a romance and the bed-clothes took fire—how a boy, searching in a garret for a hoard of nuts, kindled some flax—and how a mouse, warming his tail, caught it on fire and carried it into his hole in the floor.

Some of the shocking articles in the papers raise simple, and very simple, wonder, some terror, and some horror and disgust. Now what instruction is there in these endless wonders? Who is the wiser or happier for reading the accounts of them? On the contrary, do they not shock tender minds, andadden shallow brains. They make a thousand old maids and eight or ten thousand booby boys afraid to go to bed alone. Worse than this happens. For some eccentric minds are turned to mischief by such accounts as they receive of troops of incendiaries burning our cities. The spirit of imitation is contagious, and boys are found unaccountably bent to do as men do. When the man flew from the steeple of the North Church fifty years ago, every unlucky boy thought of nothing but flying from a sign post. It was once a fashion to stab heretics, and Ravillac, who stabbed Henry the 4th of France, the assassin of the Duke of Guise, and of the Duke of Buckingham, with many others, only followed the fashion. Is it not in the power of newspapers to spread fashions, and by darning burnings and murders in every body's ears, to detain all rash and mischievous tempers on such subjects long enough to wear out the first impression of horror, and to prepare them to act what they so familiarly contemplate. Yet there seems to be a sort of rivalry among printers who shall have the most wonders, and the strangest and most horrible crimes. This taste will multiply prodigies. The superstitious Romans used to forbid reports of new prodigies while they were performing sacrifices on such accounts.

Every horrid story in a newspaper produces a shock, but after some time this shock lessens. At length, such stories are so far from giving pain that they rather raise curiosity, and we desire nothing so much as the particulars of terrible tragedies. The wonder is as easy as to stare, and the most vacant mind is the most in need of such resources as cost no trouble of scrutiny or reflection. It is a sort of food for idle curiosity that is ready chewed and digested.

On the whole, we may insist that the increasing fashion for printing wonderful tales of crimes and accidents is worse than ridiculous; as it corrupts both the public taste and morals. It multiplies fables, prodigious monsters and crimes, and thus makes shocking things familiar, while it withdraws all popular attention from familiar truth, because it is not shocking.

Now, Messrs. Printers, I pray the whole honorable craft, to banish as many murders, and horrid accidents, and monstrous births and prodigies from their gazettes as their readers will permit them, and by degrees to coax them back to contemplate life and manners, to consider common events with some common sense, and to study nature where she can be known, rather than in those of her ways where she really is or is represented to be, inexplicable.

Strange events are facts, & as such should be mentioned, but with brevity & in a cursory manner. They afford no ground for popular reasoning or instruction, and therefore the horrid details that make each particular hair stiffen and stand upright in the reader's head, ought not to be given. In short, they must be mentioned, but sensible printers and sensible readers will think that way of mentioning them the best that impresses them least on the public attention, and that buries them on the most swiftly to be forgotten.

HERCULES, who still desires as much as ever to rid the land of monsters,

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

LOSS OF THE SHIP WASHINGTON.

[Communicated by the Captain.]

The Washington, R. Beetle, Master, sailed from Alexandria towards Cowes. Passed Cape Henry Aug. 15. Soon after the got to sea she was found to be very crank, worked very much in her upper works, and began to leak, which every spell of rough weather very much increased. Aug. 25, sounded on the Grand Bank, the ship then making seven inches of water each hour. On the 27th, the rudder coat was discovered to be gone; a new one was made—the leak continued. Sept 8, experienced a heavy squall, could not lay too, endeavouring to find under easy sail—the ship broached too with four men at the wheel and was thrown on her beam ends. We were then obliged to cut away her mizen-mast—after which the ship righted, fell off, and scudded very well. Sept. 9, had a violent gale from the N. N. W. with a very heavy sea—the foresail and fore-top-mast-stay-sail were split—the ship came to with five men at the wheel—the water was two streaks on her quarter deck, & the waist & gangways were entirely under. We were compelled to cut a way the mainmast, which carried with it the fore-top-mast, and sprung the forecastle. Soon after got the ship before the wind, and engaged all hands in clearing the wreck of the mainmast, &c. in which four people were much injured. The leak gained upon us. The pumps were kept constant going. Sept. 10, long. 22. 30, lat. 45. 5, was spoke by ship Mary, capt. Luce, from Bristol for Boston—who afforded every possible assistance, but the leak gaining the men being debilitated by excessive fatigue, and there appearing no chance of saving the vessel, concluded to abandon her. Took out some provision, but nothing else of consequence, and went on board the Mary. When we left the Washington she had six and a half feet of water in her hold.

Captain Beetle returns his most sincere and grateful thanks to captain Luce for his humane attention to himself and crew.

[Boston paper.]

For CHARLESTON,

 **B E T S E Y**, Lying at M'Clean and Cook's wharf: she will be ready for sea on the 24th inst—a few passengers can be accommodated.—Apply to captain Roberts on board, or to DANL. C. PUPPO.

OCT. 21. d31+

Dancing Academy.

MR. LONGER

Inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria, and its environs, that he is about re-assuming his tuition in this town, and will open his school on or about the middle of next month, where he will teach, as usual, all the dances at present in fashion, with the greatest variety of figures he will be able to procure.

Mr. L. hopes that from his thorough knowledge of the art, and his success in teaching, which have been fully proved by the unusual progress his scholars have made in it, will infuse him the encouragement of the citizens of Alexandria. He thinks it useless to remind of the perfect order and utmost decorum that has hitherto prevailed in his academy; he will only say, that the same will be continued as much as lays in his power.

PRICE OF TUITION

TEN DOLLARS per quarter, consisting of twenty four days—there will be some deduction in the price to those scholars who were under his tuition last winter—one half paid in advance.

Mr. L. also informs that he will open a

Night School

for the accommodation of those young gentlemen who cannot attend in the day. Price of Tuition Eight Dollars per quarter, consisting of twenty four nights.

More particular notice will be given as to the precise day of beginning.

Oct. 21. 10.

WAS FOUND,

In the possession of a bad character, about nine yards of BLUE CLOTH, supposed to be stolen from a store door, the person offering it greatly below the value. The owner will hear of the cloth, on application to the subscriber.

James Campbell.

OCT. 21.

Prospectus,
FOR EXTENDING THE CIR-
CULATION OF THE
Alexandria Advertiser,
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

AN inconvenience, to which the inhabitants of Alexandria and the country adjoining have long been subjected, having at length been wisely removed, by the establishment of a mail direct from this place through Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's counties, in Maryland---the inhabitants of that district, besides other advantages, perhaps of more consequence, will enjoy the convenience of receiving the **ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER** more early and regularly than the papers of any other place---and the Editors, in their turn, will have the pleasure of extending their services to those gentlemen in the above counties, who, last year, testified the interest they felt in their contemplated establishment at Washington.

The removal of the Editors from Washington was a measure, if not of necessity, at least of prudence, and the unprecedented encouragement they have received in Alexandria has confirmed them in the propriety of their choice. This change of situation, since a regular conveyance has been opened into the neighboring counties east of the Potomac, has also put it into their power to render themselves far more serviceable to their patrons in that quarter, than if they had remained at Washington.

ALEXANDRIA may now be emphatically styled *the Port of the Potomac*. The increased capital of her Bank, and the augmentation of her commercial concerns, which is rapidly increasing by the migration of merchants from different parts of the United States, as well as from Europe, give her the capacity of purchasing all the produce, and supplying all the demands of that immense region, which by the strongest laws of nature and interest, depend on this noble river as its high road to a good market.

A daily paper, at such a port, then; printed on lower terms than any other in the Union; and near enough also to the CAPITOL to publish in a few hours after, they transpire, the *Debates and Proceedings of Congress*—cannot fail being peculiarly interesting to the Merchant and Farmer, on the Eastern as well as the Western shore of the Potomac. Under this sense of its utility, the Editors have deemed it proper to repeat and circulate among the gentlemen of Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, and the country generally, as well in Virginia as Maryland, the conditions on which the **ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER** is published.

1st. It is printed *daily*, on a new type and good paper, and forwarded with the utmost regularity to the places of its patrons.

2d. The price of it is *only* FIVE DOLLARS per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

S. Snowden & Co.

Subscriptions will be received by the Postmasters generally, and by gentlemen with whom subscription papers are lodged.

Alex. Oct. 16.

OLD FRUIT STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER
has just received and offers for sale at his
Store, lower end of Prince street,

A Quantity of

LISBON LEMONS

of an excellent quality,

Green Coffee in bags,

A quantity of good Bacon,

Soap by the box,

New-England Chees,

Loaf and lump Sugar,

And almost every other article in the

GROCERY LINE.

Also,

A number of Half Bushel Measures.

Thomas Simms.

There is on board the Ship ELIZA, Wm. LADD, master, lying at Ramsey's wharf, half a dozen inch AUGERS, supposed to have been dropped out of some package of hardware.—Any person may have them by proving property, and defraying the expence of this advertisement, by application on board the ship, or at the Printing-office.

Oct. 17.

JUST RECEIVED,
A CONSIGNMENT OF
COARSE WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Nap'd cottons, half thicks, pladdings, striped blankets and kersey duffils... For sale on very moderate terms by the pack-
age.

Wm. HODGSON.

I have also for sale,

A few puncheons 4th proof
Jamaica Rum.

Oct. 6.

SPANISH HIDES.

JUST RECEIVED,
2000 Spanish Hides from
Curacao, and for sale by

J. and J. H. TUCKER,

Who have in store,

A few thousand bushels coarse and fine Salt, Malaga Wine in quarter casks, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar in bls. And excellent Claret in casks of 1 and 2 doz. bottles.

Also,

A general assortment of Groceries and Carpenters' Tools, as usual.

Sept. 12.

WHEAT.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a few thousand bushels of good wheat.

John M'Kinney,
King-street, opposite the Washington ta-
vern—Who will give Cash for

FLAXSEED.

Sept. 19.

WILLIAM SPEARS,



Boot & Shoe Maker,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he carries on the Boot and Shoe making business, in Royal street, first door from the Market Yard, where he assures all who call upon him, in his line of business, that their commands shall be executed with neatness, fidelity and dispatch, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

Oct. 12.

COLUMBIA ACADEMY,
King-Street, between Pitt and Royal Streets
ALEXANDRIA.

Young Gentlemen are taught English, French, Latin, Greek, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geography, Mathematics, with other branches of an useful and ornamental education, by the Rev. James Chambers, A. M. many years master of a Boarding School in England.

TERMS.

	Dols. Cts.
Education, Board, Lodging,	
Washing and Stationary,	50
per quarter,	
Day Scholars, for Latin,	7 50
French, &c.	
Do. do. for English,	6
French, &c.	
Do. do. for English, A-	4
rithmetic, &c.	

N. B. Proper assistants are constantly employed. Young ladies are taught in separate classes, English, French, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, in separate apartments. Great care will be taken to instruct the more advanced youth in the elements of composition, particularly Epistolary Writing, and the rules to be observed in Public Speaking.

August 1.

MISSING

From Mr. C. Beverley's pasture, at Elkwood, a light bay saddle HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and his hip on the near side somewhat larger than the other.

ALSO,

A red bay HORSE, about 14½ hands high, with a small star in his forehead, and one hind and fore foot, on the same side, white. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horses, or either of them, to Mr. Beverley at Elkwood, to me in Northumberland county, or secure them and give me notice so that they be recovered.

WALTER JONES.

Sept. 21.

eo

New Hardware Store.

The Subscribers having commenced busi-
ness under the firm of

Hamilton and Green,

offer for sale at their store, corner of Prince and Fairfax streets, formerly occupied by Ricketts, Newton and Co. a general as-
sortment of

Hardware & Groceries.

JAMES H. HAMILTON,

CLEMENT GREEN.

Oct. 1. eo

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has re-
moved his store into the brick house ad-
joining Messrs. James Russell & Co's,

where he has opened a neat assortment of
SEASONABLE GOODS,

Consisting of

Superfine, fine and coarse cloths, Ker-
seys, half thicks, flannelings, coatings,
Kendal cottons, flannels, baizes, rose
and striped blankets, cammeries, swan-
downs, plaids and jerseys, fancy cord,
velvets, fustians, stuffs, calicoes, Irish li-
nens, shawls, check handkerchiefs, bed-
ticking, ticklenburg, osnaburg, &c.—
Gentlemen's fine hats of the newest fash-
ion and of a very superior quality, felt do.
by the case and by retail, children's
coarse and fine do. shoes, kid, stuff, and
leather slippers.—Loaf sugar, brown do.
in barrels, coffee in bags and barrels,
pepper and alspice, china and queen's
ware, which are now offered for sale on
the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RIDDLE.

Oct. 16. d6teo

Thompson and Veitch

Have received by the brig Commerce, capt.
Baldwin, from England,

A Consignment of a Quantity of
D R Y G O O D S,

Amongst which are,
Printed calicoes and chintzes,
Muslins of various kinds,
Tian and figured canarie,
Muslinets and dimities,
Irish linens and table linens,
Shawls, hosiery and ribbons,
Blanketing, serges, &c. & c.

Being desirous of closing the sales speedily,
the above goods will be sold unusually low,
for cash, produce or notes at a short date.

Aug. 7. d

For SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court for the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia, will be ex-
posed to sale on Friday the 23d day of October, inst, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at Rock-Hill, late the residence of Guf-
tavus Scott, esq. deceased,

A number of Negroes, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cows and a variety of other articles. The terms of sale will be as follow: Where the property sold to any one purchaser shall not exceed twenty dollars, Cash; but where the property sold to any one purchaser, shall amount to more than that sum, a credit of six months will be given, on the purchaser's passing bond with good security for the payment thereof, with interest from the day of sale.

And on the Tuesday following, the 27th day of October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be exposed to public sale, at the farm called Strawberry Vale, situated in Virginia, about nine miles from George-Town,

A number of Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cows, Calves and Farming Utensils; belonging also to the estate of Guf-
tavus Scott—terms of sale as above.

On the day of sale at Rock-Hill will like-
wise be sold at public vendue,

One moiety of a Grift Mill standing on Rock-Creek.—Likewise, a number of well situated LOTS in the Ci-
ty of Washington.—Also, a number of POTOMAC and POTOMAC BRIDGE SHARES, belonging to said estate. The terms of sale will be made known at the day of sale.

ELIAS B. CALDWELL, Adm'r.
Washington, Oct. 3. eost

Wants Employment,

A person lately from Europe,
he would act as overseer to a gentleman's
demesne or plantation. A line directed
to A. B. Dumfries, Virginia, will be
attended to.

Oct. 12.

2aw2w

The Subscriber has for Sale,
at the House lately occupied by Dr. Ken-
edy, in Prince street;

Brown Sugar by the hogshead
or barrel,

Loaf and lump do.

Holland Gin by the pipe,

Lisbon Wine do.

Pepper by the bag,

Hysonkin Tea by the chest,

Raisins by the keg.

Cordage by the hundred,

A few lbs. Mackarel.

Grove Wright.

Sept. 21.

2aw

VALUABLE LOTS,

AND

GROUND RENTS

In the town of Alexandria, for Sale,
WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, on
the premises, on the second Monday in
November next, the following valuable
Lots in the town of Alexandria, viz.

One LOT situate on the
east side of Fairfax street and south side of
King street, fronting on Fairfax street 82
feet, and on King street 80 feet 6 inches,
bounded on the south by an alley. This
lot is one of the best situations in the town
of Alexandria for business, and has on it a
large and convenient store and dwelling
house.

One other LOT situate on
the south side of King street, between Water
and Union streets, fronting on King
street 66 feet, and extending back 117
feet to an alley.

And one other LOT on the
west side of Water street, fronting on Water
street 82 feet, extending back 93 feet
5 inches to an alley, and is bounded on the
north by an alley.

Also,
The following GROUND RENTS in
fee, viz.

A Rent of two hundred
and two dollars and an half, granted by
John Jencks, Oly Windsor, Jos. Jencks
and Crawford Jencks, to John Fitzgerald,
late dec'd, his heirs and assigns for-
ever, issuing out of and charged on two lots
of ground on the east side of Water street
and south side of King street.

And one other Rent of
twenty one pounds, current money of Vir-
ginia, granted by Benjamin Langston to
to the said John Fitzgerald, his heirs and
assigns forever, issuing out of and charged
on a lot of ground on the south side of King
street, between Water and Union streets,
which several lots and ground rents, were
conveyed by said John Fitzgerald to the
subscribers.

One fourth of the purchase money will
be required in cash, and notes, well ex-
changed, negotiable in the bank of Alex-
andria, or in any of the banks of Baltimore,
or in the bank of Columbia, payable in
thirty, sixty and ninety days, will be taken
for the residue.

Wallace, Johnson & Muir.
Sept. 3. 1aw4w. dds</p